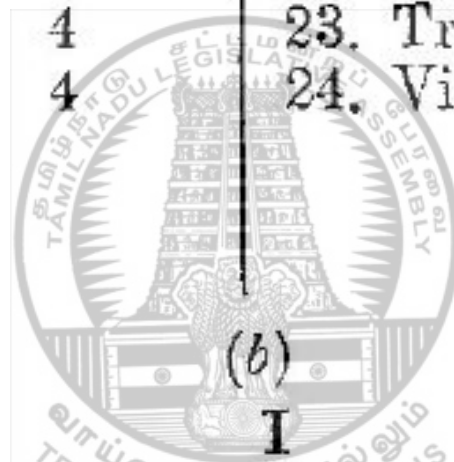


[6th February 1925]

## APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 193 asked by Mr. G. Rameswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th February 1925, page 380 supra.]

(a)			
Number and name of district.		Number of village panchayats constituted up to 26th January 1925.	
1. Anantapur	...	80	
2. Arcot, North	...	140	
3. Arcot, South	...	34	
4. Bellary	...	11	
5. Chingleput	...	18	
6. Chittoor	...	32	
7. Coimbatore	...	26	
8. Cuddapah	...	2	
9. Ganjam	...	Nil.	
10. Godavari	...	9	
11. Guntur	...	4	
12. South Kanara	...	4	
13. Kistna		...	23
14. Kurnool		...	9
15. Madura		...	12
16. Malabar		...	1
17. Nellore		...	10
18. The Nilgiris		...	Nil.
19. Ramnad		...	15
20. Salem		...	28
21. Tanjore		...	41
22. Tinnevely		...	26
23. Trichinopoly		...	25
24. Vizagapatam		...	Nil.
Total			550



*Proceedings of the Registrar-General of Panchayats, R. Dis.  
No. 310, dated 28th July 1924.*

M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR AVARGAL, B.A., B.L.,  
Registrar-General of Panchayats.

READ—the following papers :—

(i)

*Administration Report of the Kunnam Village Panchayat for 1923-24.*

The sanctioned strength of the Panchayat in the beginning of the year was 9 members and it was raised to 12 by an election held on 18th January 1924 with the permission of the Registrar-General to represent two more hamlets added to the revenue village of Kunnam as per resettlement. There were no casual elections except the election of the additional members. The election of the old nine Panchayat members took place on 7th October 1922, and the election of the additional members took place on 18th January 1924. The President of the Panchayat was elected on 25th November 1922 and there is no change after that.

2. Ten meetings were held during the year: nine ordinary and one special. The special meeting was held to consider how to collect money to meet the expenses of the Panchayat, and also to collect Rs. 1,000 to deepen and repair the Iswarankoil Sannadhi tank, Kunnam, at a cost of Rs. 2,000,—the other half of Rs. 1,000 having been promised by the Taluk Board,



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Mayavaram, to the Panchayat as contribution for the above work. Business was transacted at all meetings and no meeting was adjourned for want of quorum.

3. (1) Sanitation of the village was properly attended to by the Panchayat. No money was spent on it but it was done by voluntary co-operation of the villagers.

(2) There is only one road at present, Kunnam-Madirvelur village road by name, and the maintenance of the above was handed over to the Panchayat by the Taluk Board, Mayavaram, with a contribution of Rs. 270—the estimated amount for the above work. The Panchayat undertook that work, reconstructed a damaged culvert at a cost of Rs. 90 and spent Rs. 181-2-0 in sanding, raising the level and clearing prickly-pear. This work was done under the direct supervision of the Panchayat and it was so economically managed that a work worth about Rs. 310 was done within the above sum.

(3) No arrangement as yet has been made for lighting and the same will be attended to in the present year.

(4) The Panchayat devoted a good deal of attention for water-supply this year—specially for Adi-Dravidas and caste labourers. A special tank for the convenience of the Adi-Dravidas has been dug the year before last under the management of the then existing Kunnam Informal Panchayat. This year it was deepened, cleaned and banks raised at an expense of Rs. 59-4-10 in cash and work worth about Rs. 50 of voluntary labour, i.e., about 40 *kulis* of clay from the centre of the tank was excavated and thrown on the banks. Another tank at Perambur, a hamlet within the jurisdiction of the Panchayat used for drinking purposes by caste labourers was also deepened on a cost of Rs. 21-4-0 in cash and Rs. 30 worth of voluntary labour.

The breaches in the banks of the tank of the village were repaired at an expense of Rs. 6-12-6. The tanks of the village have all been guarded during summer and 3 kalams of paddy were spent for watching.

(5) The main irrigation channel of this village was cleared of silt at a cost of Rs. 163-13-3 and the minor channels were cleared by the labourers of the concerned mirasidars as customary. The drainage channel of this village was repaired at a cost of Rs. 75.

(6) The Panchayat celebrated the ஐயனார் கோவில் கரப்புக்கட்டும் உத்ஸவம் as was customary in this village and spent Rs. 242-4-0 and 25½ kalams of paddy.

The crops of the village were guarded by appointed watchmen at a cost of 22 kalams of paddy. The Panchayat has also spent Rs. 10 to purchase a lock and chain for the shutters of the irrigation channel. The Panchayat has deepened a portion of the dry samudayam land in the 'Mela Thopu' to make it fit for wet cultivation at a cost of Rs. 68-10-6.

*Education.*—The Panchayat is conducting an elementary school which is located in a house belonging to the President of the Panchayat who has lent it. One of the Panchayat members was entrusted with the management of the school who is conducting it very ably and the Panchayat appreciates his work. There is only one teacher in the school now and there are about 30 pupils. The teacher was appointed in August 1923 on a pay of Rs. 12 a month and was paid Rs. 90 for 7½ months. The school fees collected amounted to Rs. 77. The rest of the expenses of the school will be met from the grant-in-aid.



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4. (1) The income got by leasing out cattle-droppings is Rs. 4-5-0. The income from samudayam wet nanja lands, 2 acres 15 cents in extent, excluding lands given to the artisans of the village as *manyams* to work in the village, is 61½ kalams of paddy. The samudayam punjai lands and topes have been leased out for Rs. 73 per year out of which Rs. 55 have been collected before 31st March 1924 and the remainder afterwards. Rupees 74 were realised by leasing out கருவைக்காய் in the village. Rupees 65 was got by leasing out the fishing in the ponds and tanks of the village. Six cents of the samudayam land were acquired by the Taluk Board, Mayavaram, to form a road from Kunnam to Puttur, and a sum of Rs. 62-1-7 was awarded as compensation.

(2) A tax on land, 8 annas per acre, was levied in the village with the sanction of the Registrar-General of Panchayats, dated 27th April 1923, and the assessment amounted to Rs. 560-2-0, out of which Rs. 490-3-0 have been collected during the year and the rest is being collected.

(3) The Taluk Board of Mayavaram gave the Panchayat a contribution of Rs. 270 to maintain the Kunnam-Madirvelur village road.

(4) Donations.—Nil.

5. Financial summary of the Kunnam Village Panchayat for the year 1923-24 :—

*Receipts—*

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) <i>Common income—</i>			
Leased out income of the 'Mela tope' ...	55	0	0
Leased out income of 'கருவைக்காய்' ...	74	0	0
Fishery income ...	65	0	0
Lease of cattle-droppings ...	4	5	0
(2) <i>Taxes</i> ...	490	3	0
(3) <i>School-fees.</i> —For three months August, September and October 1923. (The rest of the school-fees is entered in the Day Book after 31st March as per Manager's account).	33	14	0
(4) <i>Contributions.</i> —Mayavaram Taluk Board ...	270	0	0
(5) <i>Other sources.</i> —Compensation for a portion of the samudayam lands acquired by the Taluk Board of Mayavaram.	62	1	7
(7) <i>Contribution in labour.</i> —In tank digging, Rs. 80.			

Total receipts (Cash) ... 1,054 7 7

*Paddy.*

	RS.	MS.	MS.
(1) Last year's balance ...	25	0	0
Lease of the samudayam nanjai lands ...	61	6	0
Total receipts (Paddy) ...	86	6	0

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## 6. Charges--

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) <i>Establishment</i> .—The charges under this head are met by the President of the Panchayat—but the registers and books of the Panchayat were bought for ... ..	7	5	0
(2) <i>Roads</i> ... ..	271	2	0
(4) <i>Water-supply</i> ... ..	87	5	4
(9) <i>Irrigation</i> —			
Silt clearing of main irrigation channel ...	163	13	5
Repairing drainage channel ... ..	75	0	0
Purchase of a lock and chain for the shutters of the irrigation channel ... ..	10	0	0
(10) <i>Other purposes</i> —			
Conversion of a portion of the dry samudayam lands to wet ... ..	68	10	6
Celebration of the 'Iyanar' festival ... ..	242	4	0
Elementary school teachers' pay for August, September and October 1923. (The rest of this pay has been entered in the Day Book as per Manager's account after 31st March 1924) ... ..	36	0	0
Customary inam for the 'செட்டாடி' ... ..	1	0	0
Deposit in Kunnam Co-operative Society ... ..	29	0	6
Cash in hand ... ..	62	15	0
<b>Total charges (Cash)</b> ...	<b>1,054</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>

*Paddy.*

	RS.	MS.	MS.
(1) Watching of tanks ... ..	3	0	0
(2) Celebration of 'Iyanar' festival ... ..	25	9	0
(3) Guarding of crops ... ..	22	0	0
Balance ... ..	35	9	9
<b>Total charges (Paddy)</b> ...	<b>86</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>

7. *General remarks*.—The success of the Panchayat so far is chiefly due to the enthusiasm and the co-operation of the Panchayat members.

27th June 1924. K. SUBRAHMANYAM,  
President, Village Panchayat, Kunnam.

(ii)

*Endorsement No. 696, from the President, Taluk Board, Mayavaram,  
dated 7th July 1924.*

With reference to your No. D. Dis. 26, dated 13th May 1924, and in continuation of this office R.C. No. 696-T.B., dated 16th June 1924, I have the honour to forward herewith the administration report of the Village Panchayat of Kunnam for 1923-24 as received from the President of the Panchayat.



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amount of dry land costing not more than Rs. 300 per acre is available here and I would advise the taluk board to take as much extent as possible. The Tahsildar thinks that, if the Collector has no objection, the additional 30 acres can also be taken up by giving lands in exchange and without paying any cash compensation. But even if cash has to be paid, a town-planning scheme can be worked up so as to pay its way in the long run. The whole of the area should be laid out in a healthy way and in accordance with the wishes of intending settlers. About 15 acres should be reserved entirely for the poor who should be attracted to the site by arrangements free of any initial payment and subject only to a nominal ground-rent of Rs. 12-8-0 per acre. The rest of the area may be disposed of subject to proper ground-rent and payment of an initial premium fixed beforehand or ascertained by means of an auction.

15. If Government accept the above recommendations, the local board should be consulted, the Town-Planning Act extended to the Vriddhachalam union area and its vicinity, and if necessary, a notification under section 12 of that Act issued with a view to expedite matter. There is really however no need for hurry.

16. Between intensive anti-malarial operations in the existing town and the formation of a new town near the taluk office, I think the more urgent and important is the first. I would therefore ask the Collector to drop for the present the original proposal to acquire the whole of the marsh and suggest to the District Board to appoint the special Sanitary Inspector and staff recommended in paragraph 5 above, provided that the Government are prepared to reallocate the Rs. 11,400 they have resumed. I have told the President, District Board, and President, Taluk Board, that, even if reallocated, this grant will be paid only after the expenditure is incurred and they are prepared to submit to it. If money is not immediately available for making this grant, it will be sufficient if a promise is made that it will be paid in the beginning of next year on condition that expenditure has been incurred by them to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Health.

#### APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 170 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th February 1925, page 367 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 1806, P.H., dated 8th December 1924.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter from the Surgeon-General, Ref. No. 1236-5-Gl., dated the 7th November 1924.

With a view to improving the present Government Women and Children Hospital at Mangalore which is sadly in need of improvements and in view of the fact that there is no likelihood of a new combined hospital for Mangalore eventuating in the near future, it has been proposed by me during my visit to Mangalore during last May that the separate Police Hospital at Mangalore be abolished, that a suitable ward be added to the Headquarter Hospital to accommodate police patients, and that the present Police Hospital which is separated from the Women and Children Hospital only by a



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II

*Proceedings of the Registrar-General of Panchayats,  
R. Dis. No. 323, dated 5th August 1924.*

M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR Avargal, B.A., B.L.,  
Registrar-General of Panchayats.

READ—the following papers :—

Report from the President, Village Panchayat, Narayanavanam,  
R.C. No. 29/Gl., dated 14th June 1924.

Endorsement thereon by the President, Taluk Board, Chendragiri,  
R.O.C. No. 230/Supra/24, dated 20th June 1924.

*Order—R. Dis. No. 323, dated 5th August 1924.*

Nine ordinary meetings of the panchayat were held during the year under review as against twelve in the previous year. Two special meetings were also held to transact important business. No meeting was adjourned for want of a quorum. This is satisfactory.

2. Sanitation was well attended to by the panchayat, as testified to by the Collector, District Health Officer and the Tahsildar. Steps were taken to remove prickly-pear and to stop drainage water from running into public streets. The local fresh water tank was cleansed by the removal of silt. The expenditure incurred by the panchayat under sanitation should have been separately given and should not have been lumped with office establishment. During the Brahmotsavam of the temple special sanitary arrangements were made and the streets kept clean towards the expenses of which the taluk board contributed a sum of Rs. 50.

3. The lighting arrangements were good and the panchayat continued to maintain the 38 street lamps in the village at a cost of Rs. 196-0-3.

4. The panchayat spent Rs. 86 for the repair of some of the roads in the village. Some other streets in the village are also reported to be in need of urgent repair specially the main car street which is cut up every year during the Brahmotsavam car festival. The panchayat has already addressed the taluk board for financial help for this purpose and it is hoped that the help asked for will be given before the next festival at least, so that the street could be put into an efficient condition by then.

5. The panchayat took special care to ensure a sufficient supply of drinking-water during the festival. The river watchman employed by the taluk board worked under the control of the panchayat. Water pandals were also erected at important places during the festival. As pointed out by the District Health Officer the panchayat should see that the village is provided with two protected wells on modern sanitary principles. The attention of the panchayat is invited to circular No. 980-1, dated 21st March 1924, and it is requested to report whether it is prepared to apply for a well of the sort described therein.

6. The panchayat has ventured on starting an Ayurvedic dispensary. This institution is for the present entirely dependent upon the taluk board for its maintenance and during the period of the four months that have elapsed since its establishment it has attained considerable popularity. Nine hundred and eighty-seven patients have been treated on the average per month.

7. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 107-5-0, the income of the panchayat during the year was Rs. 1,028-2-4. Its expenditure during the



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year was Rupees 1,090-7-11 and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 44-15-5. The tax on houses levied by the old informal panchayat continued to be levied by the present panchayat. The panchayat also derived income from other minor sources including market fees, the levy of which is still the subject of correspondence between the panchayat and the taluk board.

8. The total current and arrear demand under all items of revenue amounted to Rs. 1,194-5-0, of which Rs. 1,028-2-4 was collected during the year. There was an uncollected balance of Rs. 166-2-8, the whole of which was under house-tax, and dates back to 1920-21. The panchayat should take steps to write off such of the items as are irrecoverable.

9. The panchayat and its President, M.R.Ry. P. Narasimmiah Garu are congratulated on the excellent record of useful work done during the year under review.

N. GOPALASWAMI,  
Registrar-General of Panchayats.

To all Presidents of Village Panchayats in the Telugu districts.  
" Presidents of Taluk Boards.  
" Honorary Organizers of Panchayats.

## APPENDIX.

*Financial summary of the Narayanavanam Village Panchayat  
for the year 1923-24.*

Receipts.			Charges.		
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.
Chitta balance on 31st March 1923.	107	5 0	1. Office establishment .. ..	445	4 4
1. Taxes—			2. Roads .. ..	86	0 0
Arrear collections of house-taxes—			3. Lighting .. ..	196	0 3
For 1919-20 .. ..	0	6 0	4. Water-supply .. ..	..	..
For 1920-21 .. ..	7	0 8	5. Medical relief—		
For 1921-22 .. ..	30	10 0	Ayurvedic dispensary .. ..	100	0 0
For 1922-23 .. ..	253	7 4	6. Sanitation—		
Current collection for 1923-24.	561	4 0	(1) Cleaning of streets .. ..	Included in item 1.	
			(2) Removal of prickly-pear. }		
			7. Special arrangements for sanitation at fairs and festivals.	9	8 0
2. Fees—			8. Other purposes—		
Market fees for 1923-24 ..	10	4 6	(1) Contingent and printing.	145	11 4
3. Contribution from—			(2) Stationery .. ..	5	0 0
Taluk Board, excluding money order commission.	49	8 0	(3) Salary of river watchman received from taluk board and paid to individual.	99	0 0
4. Other receipts (Miscellaneous)—			(4) Miscellaneous .. ..	3	0 0
(1) Sale of empty tins ..	3	1 0	Total .. ..	1,090	7 11
(2) Penalty on taxes collected.	1	15 10	Chitta balance on 31st March 1924.	44	15 5
(3) Court costs recovered in S.C. No. 498/1923 of District Munsif's Court, Tirupati.	8	6 0			
(4) Recovered costs of chimneys, screws, glasses, etc., from staff of the Panchayat office.	2	14 0			
(5) Fishery rent .. ..	0	5 0			
5. Salary of river watchman paid by the Taluk Board, Chendragiri.	99	0 0			
Total .. ..	1,135	7 4			



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III  
NOTIFICATION.

*Fort St. George, February 28, 1922.*

In exercise of the powers vested in them by and under the provisions of section 44 of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, the Local Government are pleased to make the following rules :—

*Rules under the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920.*

1. In these rules "Registrar" means the person appointed by the Local Government as Registrar for the whole of the area to which the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, extends.

2. The order under section 3 (7) declaring an area to be a village, the notification under section 4 (1) (a) directing the constitution of a panchayat for any village and the notification under section 4 (1) (b) cancelling or modifying such notification shall be published in the district gazette and by beat of drum in the village. The village headman shall publish the notification by beat of drum in the village and shall certify the fact of his having done so to the Registrar and to such person as he may specify. The notification shall take effect from the date of publication in the district gazette or the date of publication by beat of drum in the village, whichever is earlier.

3. Whenever a vacancy occurs among panchayatdars, the president of the panchayat shall report the fact within fifteen days of the occurrence to the Registrar or to such person as he may specify in this behalf.

4. When panchayatdars have to be elected for the first time or when a vacancy occurs among panchayatdars, the Registrar or the person specified by him shall fix the date for the election of a panchayatdar or panchayatdars as the case may be and at least seven clear days before the said date publish a notice calling on the residents of the village who are entitled to vote under section 6 (1) to assemble at the particular time and place specified in the notice.

5. The notice shall be published—

(a) by affixing a copy thereof—

(i) in the office of the village panchayat and village chavadi, if any, and

(ii) in not less than three conspicuous places in the village, and

(b) by beat of drum in the village.

The notice shall be republished by beat of drum in the village on the date of election at least two hours before the time fixed for the election.

6. The Registrar or the person specified by him or any other person whom such person may depute shall preside at the meeting of the voters and conduct the election.

7. The person who is to conduct the election, who shall in these rules be termed 'presiding officer,' shall proceed to the place specified in the notice, and admit into such place only such persons as are entitled to vote under section 6 (1). He shall then and there hear and decide any objection to the admission or exclusion of a person and his decision shall be final.

8. Every candidate shall be proposed by one voter and seconded by another. The presiding officer shall note down the names so proposed and seconded. •



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9. The presiding officer shall *suo motu*, or on objection taken by any of the voters present, reject the name of any candidate whom he considers to be not qualified under section 7 and his decision shall be final.

10. The presiding officer shall then read out the names of the candidates whom he considers to be qualified.

11. If the number of qualified candidates is equal to or less than the number of panchayatdars to be elected, the presiding officer shall declare *all* the qualified candidates to have been duly elected and take steps at the same or a subsequent meeting for the election of the panchayatdars remaining to be elected if any.

12. If the number of such candidates is in excess of the number of panchayatdars to be elected, then the presiding officer shall ascertain, by show of hands or otherwise, the number of voters present who are in favour of each qualified candidate and shall declare the candidate or candidates for whom most votes have been given to have been duly elected.

13. When an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of one vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person or persons to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the presiding officer and in such manner as he may determine.

14. The names of the candidate or candidates declared to have been duly elected shall be immediately published in the form of a notice over the signature of the presiding officer at the office of the panchayat and at the village chavadi, if any.

15. The presiding officer shall report the result of the election to the Registrar or to such person as he may specify; and the Registrar or such other person shall notify the names of the successful candidates in the district gazette.

16. Every contract made by a panchayat the value or amount of which exceeds Rs. 50 shall be in writing and shall be signed by the President and at least one other panchayatdar.

17. No immovable property vested in or belonging to a panchayat shall be transferred by sale, gift, mortgage or exchange or by lease for a period exceeding three years or otherwise, except with the sanction of the Registrar.

18. When a panchayat proposes to make a by-law or alter or cancel an existing by-law a draft of such proposal shall be affixed in the office of the panchayat and village chavadi if any, and a notice shall be published by beat of drum in the village stating that the draft is available for inspection at the office of the panchayat and village chavadi, if any, and specifying a date, not earlier than 15 days from the date of such publication, on which the panchayat will take the proposal into consideration.

19. On such date or any later date to which the meeting may be adjourned the panchayat shall consider any objection or suggestion made orally or in writing by any person interested and shall finally decide whether and in what form the by-law should be made, cancelled or altered, as the case may be.

20. No by-law or cancellation or alteration of a by-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Registrar.



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21. When a panchayat proposes to levy a tax or fee it shall publish the proposal by beat of drum in the village and by a notice affixed in the office of the village panchayat and the village chavadi, if any, specifying a date, not earlier than 15 days from the date of such publication, on which the panchayat will take the proposal into consideration.

22. On such date or any later date to which the meeting may be adjourned the panchayat shall consider any objection or suggestion made orally or in writing by any person interested and shall finally reject the proposal or sanction the proposal as originally made or in an amended form, provided that if the panchayat considers that the rates of taxes or fees originally proposed should be enhanced, fresh notice shall be given before the enhancement is finally decided on.

23. Every proposal to levy a tax or fee and every resolution confirming the levy of a tax or fee shall be submitted to the Registrar and to such person as he may specify.

24. The notification under section 28 shall be published in the district gazette and by beat of drum in the village.

25. The panchayat shall prepare and maintain an assessment book containing a list of all persons liable to pay any tax or fee.

26. As soon as the list of assessments to any tax is completed a notice shall be published by beat of drum in the village that the list is open for inspection at the office of the panchayat or in the village chavadi, if any.

27. Every application under section 30 for revision of assessment shall be made within 30 clear days of the date of publication of the notice under rule 26.

28. Taxes and fees shall be paid in cash to the president of the panchayat or if the panchayat so decides to the village headman within 30 days of the date of publication of the notice under rule 26 or in cases where an application for revision has been presented, of the date on which the panchayat passes orders under section 30.

29. Where the panchayat decides to entrust the collection of taxes and fees to the village headman, he shall be paid a minimum remuneration of one anna in the rupee on the amount collected.

30. A receipt duly signed by the president or the village headman, as the case may be, shall be furnished to every person making any payment of money to a panchayat.

31. When a vacancy occurs in the office of president, any member of the panchayat may report the fact to the Registrar or the person specified by him.

32. When the president of a panchayat has to be elected for the first time or when the president's place becomes vacant, the Registrar or the person specified by him shall fix a date for the election of president and give notice thereof to each panchayatdar at least three clear days before the said date.

33. Every candidate for the office of president shall be proposed by one panchayatdar and seconded by another. The names of all the candidates proposed and seconded shall be read out by the presiding panchayatdar.

34. If there is only one duly nominated candidate, he shall be deemed to have been elected.

•



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35. If there are two or more candidates, the presiding panchayatdar shall ascertain, by show of hands or otherwise, the number of panchayatdars present who are in favour of each candidate.

36. No panchayatdar may vote for more than one candidate.

37. The presiding panchayatdar shall declare the candidate for whom the largest number of votes have been given to have been duly elected. If two or more candidates get the largest number of votes, the presiding panchayatdar shall cast lots for ascertaining which of them shall be declared to have been duly elected.

38. The presiding panchayatdar shall publish the name of the successful candidate in the form of a notice in the office of the panchayat and shall also report such name to the Registrar or the person specified by him. The Registrar or the person specified by him shall notify such name in the district gazette.

39. The president shall carry into effect every resolution of a panchayat unless such resolution is modified, suspended or cancelled by a competent authority.

40. The president may grant leave not exceeding the limits which may be fixed by the panchayat to all officers and servants of the panchayat.

41. Every licence or permission granted and every bill, notice or other document served or sent on behalf of or under the authority of the panchayat shall be signed by the president or a panchayatdar duly authorized by him in this behalf.

42. The president or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter into or on any building or land with or without assistants or workmen in order to make any inquiry, inspection, test, examination, survey, measurement or valuation, or to execute any other work which is authorized by the provisions of the Act or of any rule, by-law, or order made under it, or which it is necessary for any of the purposes of the Act or in pursuance of any of the said provisions to make or execute :

Provided that—

- (a) no such entry shall be made between sunset and sunrise ;
- (b) no dwelling house, and no part of a public building used as a dwelling place shall be so entered without the consent of the occupier thereof, unless the said occupier has received at least six hours' previous notice of the intention to make such entry ;
- (c) sufficient notice shall be given in every case to enable the inmates of any apartment appropriated to women to remove to some part of the premises where their privacy may be preserved ;
- (d) due regard shall be paid, so far as may be compatible with the exigencies of the purpose of the entry, to the social and religious usages of the occupants of the premises.

43. The president may summon any person to attend before him and to give evidence and produce documents as the case may be in respect of any question relating to taxation or to the grant of any licence or permission under the Act.

44. Meetings of a panchayat shall be held at the office of the panchayat or at such other place as the president may from time to time determine, and may be either ordinary or special.



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45. Ordinary meetings shall be held at least once in every month on such days and at such times as the panchayat may determine and also at other times as often as a meeting shall be called by the president.

46. The president may, and on the requisition in writing of not less than three panchayatdars shall convene a special meeting of the panchayat. If the president fails to call a special meeting within 15 days of such requisition the members who signed the requisition may themselves call the meeting and issue the notice required by rule 47.

47. Except in cases of urgency no meeting shall be held unless notice of the day and time when the meeting is to be held and of the business to be transacted thereat has been given at least three clear days before the meeting.

48. The following subjects shall be dealt with only at special meetings:—

- (a) Election of president.
- (b) Levy of taxes and of fees of a general nature.
- (c) Transfers of immovable property.
- (d) Annual administration report.

49. Every meeting of a panchayat shall be presided over by the president; in his absence by the panchayatdar, if any, to whom his power in this respect has been delegated under section 9; in the absence of both by a panchayatdar chosen by the meeting to preside for the occasion.

50. All the meetings of a panchayat shall be open to the public, provided that the president or the presiding panchayatdar may, in any case, direct that the public generally or any particular person shall withdraw.

51. Subject to the provisions of section 27 all questions which may come before a panchayat at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting at the meeting and, in case of equality of votes, the president or the presiding panchayatdar shall have a second or casting vote.

52. The quorum for an ordinary meeting shall be one-third, and that for a special meeting one-half of the sanctioned number of panchayatdars.

53. If within half an hour after the time appointed for a meeting a quorum is not present the meeting shall be adjourned, unless the panchayatdars present agree to wait longer.

54. A special meeting shall transact only the business for which it was called.

55. No resolution of a panchayat shall be modified or cancelled within three months after the passing thereof, except at a special meeting and by a resolution of the panchayat supported by the votes of not less than one-half of the sanctioned number of panchayatdars.

56. Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting of a panchayat shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose and shall be signed by the president or presiding panchayatdar and such book shall, at all reasonable times and without charge, be open to the inspection of any person who pays any tax or fee.

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57. Within three days of the date of a meeting a copy of the minutes of the proceedings at such meeting shall be forwarded to the Registrar or any person specified by him.

58. The president of a panchayat shall have the custody of the proceedings and records of the panchayat and may grant copies of any such proceedings and records on payment of such fees as the panchayat may determine. Copies shall be certified by the president as provided in section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

59. The president shall keep a day book and enter in it all receipts and expenditure from day to day striking a balance each day in which there is transaction.

60. The day book, assessment book and receipt book shall be in such form as the Registrar may require.

61. The panchayat fund shall be deposited in the nearest Post Office Savings Bank or may, with the approval of the Registrar, be lodged in any bank or entrusted to a co-operative society or left in the custody of the president or any other respectable person.

62. All orders or cheques against the panchayat fund shall be signed by the president or by a panchayatdar to whom the president has, under section 9, delegated this power and the bank, co-operative society or person as the case may be having the custody of the panchayat fund under rule 61 shall, so far as the funds to the credit of the panchayat admit, pay all orders or cheques against the fund which are so signed.

63. All payments from the panchayat fund shall be supported by proper vouchers.

64. At every monthly meeting of the panchayat the day book with the receipt books and the vouchers in support of all payments made since the last monthly meeting, the pass book of the Post Office Savings Bank or similar record showing the balance to the credit of the panchayat with its banker and the cash in the hands of the president shall be placed before the panchayat. An abstract of the receipts and payments passed by the panchayat shall be entered in the minutes of the meeting.

65. The Registrar shall appoint an auditor of the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the panchayat fund.

66. The president shall prepare annually a report on the working of the panchayat for the preceding financial year and submit it with resolution of the panchayat thereon to the Registrar. The report shall be submitted not later than 1st June and through such officer or person as the Registrar may specify.

67. When any difference or dispute exists between any two panchayats in regard to any matters arising for decision under the Act, such difference or dispute may, and on the application of any one of the panchayats concerned shall, be taken cognizance of by the Registrar and his decision thereon shall be final.

F. J. RICHARDS,  
*Secretary to Government.*



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## IV

G.O. No. 941, L. & M., dated 20th April 1923.

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. No. 657, L. & M., dated 16th March 1923.

Order—No 941, L. & M., dated 20th April 1923.

The following notification will be published in the *Port St. George Gazette* :—

## NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers vested in them by and under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 31 and clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 44 of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, the Local Government are pleased to make the following rules to regulate the manner in which arrears of taxes and fees shall be recovered by the village headman by the distraint and sale of the movable property of the person defaulting in the payment of taxes or fees to a village panchayat :—

## Rules.

1. These rules may be called the Village Panchayat Collection Rules.
2. Where the work of collection is entrusted to the village headman, the president of the panchayat shall furnish such headman with a list of assesses in Form I attached to these rules. In cases where applications for revision of assessment are presented, the president shall communicate to the village headman the orders of the panchayat thereon as soon as they are passed.
3. Where the help of the village headman is sought for the purpose of recovering taxes and fees from defaulters only, the president of the panchayat shall furnish him with a list of defaulters in Form I attached to these rules.
4. The lists in Form I shall be the village headman's authority for making the distress.
5. If the whole or any portion of the tax or fee is not paid within thirty days of the date of service or publication of the notice of assessment or of the date on which orders are passed by the panchayat on a revision petition, as the case may be, the amount of the tax or its unpaid portion shall be deemed to be an arrear and may at any time thereafter be recovered by distraint and sale of the defaulter's movable property.
6. On the day on which the village headman proceeds to make the distraint, he shall show the defaulter a demand in writing signed by himself, specifying the name of the defaulter, the amount of arrear for which distraint may be made and the date on which the arrear fell due. If the arrear together with the penalty prescribed in section 31 (1) of the Act is not at once paid, the village headman shall deliver a copy of the written demand to the defaulter endorsing thereon a list of the property distrained and the name of the place where he will lodge or keep it. Within twenty-four hours of the distraint the village headman shall submit a copy of the list to the president of the village panchayat.
7. The endorsement shall further set forth that the distrained property will be sold in auction unless the arrear with the penalty and all the expenses of distress is discharged within seven days of the distraint.



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8. When a defaulter is absent a copy of the endorsement thereon shall be affixed to, or left at, his usual place of residence or on the premises where property may have been distrained.

9. If the arrear together with the penalty and all the expenses of distress is not paid within seven days of the date of distraint, the village headman shall fix a date for the sale of the property distrained and, at least three clear days before such date, publish a proclamation of such sale in Form II attached to these rules. The proclamation shall be published at the office of the village panchayat, at the village chavadi and by beat of drum in the village.

10. Where a defaulter tenders payment of the amount demanded after his property has been distrained and prior to the date fixed for sale, together with all the necessary expenses of distress, the village headman shall receive the amount and shall forthwith release the property.

11. The village headman shall not work any bullocks or cattle or make use of any goods or effects distrained; he shall provide the necessary food for the cattle or livestock and the expense incurred in doing so shall be deemed to be included in the costs of distraint and recovered from the defaulter.

12. Where property distrained is stolen, lost or damaged by reason of the necessary precautions for its due preservation not having been taken, or from its having been improperly worked or made use of, the amount of such loss or damage shall be recoverable from the village headman. Such recovery shall be made to the extent possible from the commission if any due to him for the collection of the taxes and fees due to the panchayat.

13. The value of the property distrained shall be as nearly as possible equal to the amount of the arrears and the penalty due.

14. Distress shall be made after sunrise and before sunset and not otherwise.

15. It shall be lawful for the village headman to force open any stable, cow-house, granary, godown, out-house or other building and he may also enter any dwelling house the outer door of which may be open and may break open the door of any room in such dwelling house for the purpose of attaching property belonging to a defaulter and lodged therein; provided always that it shall not be lawful for such village headman to break open or enter any apartment in such dwelling house appropriated to the zenana or residence of women except as provided for by rule 16 below.

16. Where the village headman has reason to suppose that the property of a defaulter is lodged within a dwelling house, the outer door of which may be shut or within any apartments appropriated to women which are considered private by the usage of the country, such village headman shall report the fact to the president of the panchayat. The president shall either proceed to the spot himself or request a panchayatdar to do so. In the presence of the president or such panchayatdar the village headman may force open the outer door of such dwelling house in like manner as he may break open the door of any room except the zenana. The village headman may also, in the presence of the president or such panchayatdar, after due notice given for the removal of women within a zenana and after furnishing means for their removal in a suitable manner (if they be gosha), enter the zenana apartments for the purpose of distraining the defaulter's property deposited therein, but such property if found shall be immediately removed from such apartments after which they shall be left free to the former occupants.



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17. Before proclamation of the intended sale is made under rule 9 the village headman shall cause to be affixed, to the outer door of the defaulter's house or on the premises where property may have been distrained, a list of the property to be sold, with a notice specifying the place where and the day and hour at which the distrained property will be sold. No sale shall take place until after the expiration of a period of three days from the date on which the notice was so affixed :

Provided that when the property distrained is subject to speedy and natural decay the village headman may sell it at any time after such property was distrained unless the amount due is sooner paid.

18. The village headman shall consider any objections to the distraint of any property received by him within one week after the date of distraint and may postpone the sale pending investigation thereof. If he is satisfied that the property attached is not liable to distraint, he shall return it, to the person appearing to be entitled thereto and may again proceed under rule 6.

19. At the appointed time of sale, the property shall be put up in one or more lots as the village headman may consider advisable and shall be disposed of to the highest bidder. Where the property sells for more than the amount of the arrear and penalty, the surplus, after deducting the expenses of distress and sale, shall be paid to the defaulter.

20. The property shall be paid for in ready money at the time of the sale or as soon after, not being more than one week, as the village headman may appoint, and the purchaser shall not be permitted to carry away any part of the property until he has paid for the same in full. Where the purchaser fails to pay the purchase money within the time allowed, the property shall be resold and the defaulting purchaser shall be liable for any loss arising, as well as the expenses incurred, on the resale. Where the property, on the second sale, sells for a higher price than at the first sale, the difference or the increase shall be the property of the person on whose account the said first sale was made.

21. The village headman shall not directly or indirectly purchase any property at any such sale.

22. All arrears and penalties recovered by the village headman under these rules shall within three days of such recovery be paid to the president of the panchayat or to such other person as the panchayat may appoint.

FORM No. I.

*List of assesseses or defaulters.*

Serial number.	Name of assessee or defaulter.	Tax or fee assessed.	Amount of tax or fee or arrear of tax or fee.	Date by which the tax or fee is payable or on which the arrears fell due.



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## FORM No. II.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned property of a defaulter in the village of of taluk has been distrained in satisfaction of arrears of taxes, fees, etc., due by him to the village panchayat and that unless those arrears with penalty and other charges shall be previously paid, the said property will be sold by public auction near the house of at the said village on day the th 192 , or other day to which the sale may be adjourned. The sale will commence at 11 a.m. and the property will be knocked down to the highest bidder without reserve for ready cash. The purchaser will not be permitted to carry away any part of the property until he has paid for the same in full.

If the purchaser fails to pay the purchase money within the time allowed, the property will be resold and the defaulting purchaser will be liable for any loss arising, as well as for the expenses incurred on the resale.

Station.

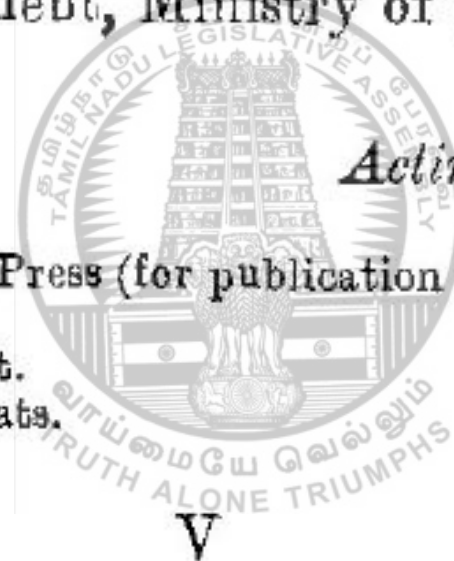
Village headman.

Date.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

P. L. MOORE,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Press (for publication in Gazette).  
 „ Revenue Department.  
 „ Law (Legislative) Department.  
 „ Registrar-General of Panchayats.



## NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, August 11, 1923 (G.O. No. 1347, P.H.).

Under section 15 of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, the Government are pleased to make the following rule:—

## Rule.

Every president of a village panchayat shall place the monthly returns of births and deaths sent by the village headman before the panchayat at its next meeting. The panchayat shall pass them on to the Tahsildar with a certificate whether the returns are correct and, if incorrect, what alterations are necessary therein.

P. L. MOORE,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

## VI

## NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, April 9, 1924 (G.O. No. 928, L. & M.).

In G.O. No. 403, L. & M., dated 15th February 1924, a draft of the rules which the Government proposed to issue under sub-section (1) of section 44



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and clause (viii) of section 15 of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, for the control of certain communal porambokes, was published for information and criticism. The Government have now considered the objections received and see no need to make any alteration in the rules.

2. The rules will now be confirmed and the appended notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English and in all the District Gazettes in English and in the vernacular.

#### APPENDIX.

##### *Notification.*

In exercise of the powers vested in them by sub-section (1) of section 44 and clause (viii) of section 15 of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, the Local Government are pleased to make the following rules for the control of certain communal porambokes by village panchayats :—

##### Rules

*Rule 1.*—When a panchayat desires to assume control of any communal poramboke within its jurisdiction it shall pass a resolution to that effect. The resolution shall embody—

- (a) the survey number or numbers, the boundaries and extent of the poramboke ;
- (b) the purpose for which the poramboke is used ; and
- (c) a list and description of the trees standing on the poramboke.

*Rule 2.*—A copy of the resolution shall be forwarded to the Revenue Divisional Officer who after verification shall transmit it with his remarks to the District Collector. The District Collector may, if he approves the transfer, notify his approval of the resolution in the District Gazette specifying the date from which the transfer is to be effected. The panchayat shall maintain a list of porambokes so notified. The District Collector may, by notification in the District Gazette, after giving the panchayat an opportunity to show cause to the contrary, withdraw, from the control of the panchayat, any poramboke which has been transferred to panchayat management.

*Rule 3.*—The panchayat shall, except in cases where the District Collector directs otherwise, be entitled to the usufruct of trees other than patta trees standing on such porambokes as also to the sale-proceeds of windfalls and withered trees on such porambokes, on condition that it is willing to guarantee to the Government the average lease value of trees standing on the porambokes transferred and under lease during the five previous years.

*Rule 4.*—So long as a panchayat exercises control over the trees on any communal poramboke, on fruit-bearing tree on such poramboke which has not already been granted on patta shall be granted on patta without the consent of the panchayat.

P. L. MOORE,  
*Acting Secretary to Government.*



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## APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 195 asked by Mr. M. Ratnaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th February 1925, page 382 supra.]

(1)

G.O. No. 107 L., dated 24th January 1918.

The importance of planting trees by the side of roads where there are now none and of improving existing avenues has on several occasions in recent years been impressed on presidents of district boards but though considerable attention is paid to the matter in some districts, the information contained in the various administration reports indicates that less interest is taken in tree planting in others, and that the best results are not always obtained for the money spent. The planting and maintenance of avenues are generally entrusted to the Local Fund Engineering establishment; and where the Engineer or members of the superior staff study the requirements of the roads and take trouble to ascertain the most suitable kinds of trees the arrangement no doubt works well. It is feared however that overseers often find it difficult to pay much real attention to avenues or have insufficient knowledge of the subject; that money is wasted through an undue dissipation of effort or through want of continuity of policy; and that trees of no permanent value are often planted for the sake of immediate effect. On the other hand credit is taken in some places for the planting of trees likely to bring in revenue without regard to their value for purposes of shade which is of course the most important function of an avenue tree.

2. It is understood that programmes of tree-planting extending over a period of years have been drawn up in most districts. The period covered, however, is generally comparatively short and the operations are scattered all over the districts; and it has been suggested to Government that better results might be obtained in some districts, at all events, on a system adopted recently in North Arcot. It was there resolved to make out a programme covering a period of 50 years and to concentrate operations in a small area at one time so that a small but full-time staff might be employed to attend solely to the planting and tending of trees until a sufficient number in that area were of a size to need no farther attention. The suggestion is commended to the presidents of district boards for consideration. If it is adopted, it would be desirable to place in charge of the operations a man with some practical knowledge of tree-planting rather than one trained to clerical duties, and it would be worth while to offer adequate pay to a man with the requisite knowledge, though without general educational qualifications. It is possible that such a man might receive practical instruction from the district forest officials; as an alternative it is understood that if a few district boards are prepared to contribute the cost, arrangements might perhaps be made for a course of training at the agri-horticultural society's gardens at Madras.

3. More use might perhaps be made of village agency in planting trees in the immediate neighbourhood of villages outside the circle of the intensive operations suggested in the preceding paragraph. Though the villagers or village heads may shrink from undertaking the maintenance of any great lengths of avenues, it should be possible to arrange with them in some cases for the planting and care of trees in the immediate neighbourhood of their